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special committee on social insurance. (Boston: Boston Chamber of Commerce. 1917. Pp. 14.)

The pension problem and the philosophy of contributions. Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City. (New York: Pension Pub. Co. 1917. Pp. 20.)

The standard fire insurance policy and loss adjustment lectures. (New York: Ins. Soc. of N. Y.)

Summary of report on workmen's compensation acts in the United States. The legal phase. (Boston: National Industrial Conference Board. 1917. Pp. 8.)

Pauperism and Charities

NEW BOOKS

BERCOVICI, K. *Crimes of charity.* (New York: A. A. Knopf. 1917. Pp. 271. \$1.50.)

GUILD, F. H. *State supervision and administration of charities.* Indiana University studies. (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. 1917.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

Profit Sharing in the United States. By BORIS EMMET. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Whole No. 208, December, 1916; Miscellaneous Series, No. 13. (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1917. Pp. 188. 20 cents.)

There has been abundant evidence in recent years of a revival of interest of employers in schemes of profit sharing, and there have been several attempts to bring together in one statement a description of the more notable existing schemes. There have also been numerous articles descriptive of particular schemes. The difficulty with this literature has been its partial and occasional character, its lack of perspective. Mr. Emmet's report covers somewhat the same ground as the report of the Civic Federation, but is more broadly managed. It claims to have "carefully examined and analyzed . . . all of the profit sharing plans known to be in operation in the United States at the present time" and, in addition, to have studied sundry other plans not accurately described as profit sharing. Besides thus throwing light upon the extent of profit sharing in the United States, it examines the character of the schemes with reference to the factors which determine what profits are to be distributed and to the conditions under which payments are made to employees. It studies the proportion of the working force who participate; the occupations